

The Abbeville Press and Banner.

BY HUGH WILSON.

ABBEVILLE, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1902.

ESTABLISHED 1844

EAST END.

What "M" Sees and Hears on His Round About the City.

Abbeville, S. C., Jan. 22, 1902.

BUILDING IN ABBEVILLE.

The Abbeville Flour Mill is looking up and will soon be ready for the machinery. This is a fine brick building, and stands in full view of the public square. Mr. Lonsberry, the proprietor, will stack it with up-to-date machinery, and will give the people of Abbeville County a first class mill in every respect.

THE FURNITURE FACTORY.

This building is now almost ready for the machinery, and soon the whir of wheels and saws will make the noise of a first class furniture factory.

THE WATER WORKS.

The city government are making things lively about the ruins of the waterworks. Already a house is in process of erection that will cover the machinery and protect it from weather. The city is now supplied with water and the water works are in force as of yet.

Mr. Miller is building a neat cottage on the rear of his city lot, which will front on Magazine street. Mr. James Taggart is the contractor, and his name behind the work means a first class job.

POST OFFICE INSPECTOR.

Mr. J. J. Smyth, Inspector of the Post Office of Abbeville last Sunday and found everything all right. One of the letters was marked "O. K." The Inspector was most rigid, and all that we saw in the way was that the United States Government could not observe the Sabbath, "too much business for six days." That individual or nation who disregards the Sabbath will sooner or later see the handwriting on the wall, and will share the same fate of that wicked king who in his pomp and splendor came suddenly to his end.

COMING AND GOING.

Mrs. Ella Lattin is visiting relatives in the city of Lowndes. Mr. J. J. Smyth returned last Monday from a pleasant visit to friends and relatives in Anderson County.

Miss Anna Moore after spending a while with her sister Mr. R. M. Hill returned to her home at Plum Branch, S. C. Mr. J. J. Smyth is now visiting friends and relatives in the city of Anderson, and from there will go to Greenville where he will spend sometime with relatives, after which he will return to Abbeville and from there to his home in the city.

After a pleasant stay with his friend, Mr. Bailey, Miss Gage of Chester returned home last Monday.

Mr. J. L. McMillan is home again after a week's stay with friends near Lattin.

Major Arthur Barker was in the city last Monday on business.

NEW MAIL BOXES.

The mail boxes have come at last and parties can get them by calling on Mr. T. P. Quarles of this city. Several have already been put up on the streets and will give great improvement over the old wooden boxes. There is nothing like being up with the times. The R. F. D. system takes the morning papers five miles from the city and the city gentleman spreads his paper before him in his office and store. This is an up-to-date movement, and the city is now up to the mark by necessarily taking a step backward.

PERSONAL MENTION.

In the removal of Judge Lyon and family, Abbeville has lost an honored citizen, the church as faithful and earnest workers—namely, one who has been tried and never found wanting. Abbeville's loss is Columbia's gain. The best wishes of this people go with him and his family to their new home.

GEN. R. E. LEE'S BIRTHDAY.

Last Sunday the 19th, was the birthday of Gen. R. E. Lee. The citizens of Abbeville, who have named their streets after him, will be honored and remembered by generations to come. The citizens of Abbeville have honored him by giving tribute to the memory of this great Christian Chief.

OUR EXPOSITION BILL.

Charleston Post.

Says the Columbia State, in continuing the services of Congressman Elliott is proved by the success of that gentleman in securing the passage of a joint resolution appropriating \$50,000 to the government exhibit at the Charleston Exposition. We doubt whether any other man could have worked so great a change in the attitude of the body to the Exposition. It will be remembered that last session the Senate passed a similar bill, but the House would not entertain it.

It is too strong a statement that Col. Elliott was the only man that could have carried the measure through the Senate, but it is true that he was the man who did it. The House will be glad to see the measure passed, and the Senate will be glad to see it passed. The House will be glad to see the measure passed, and the Senate will be glad to see it passed.

There is also a spirited contest for the two vacancies on the Penitentiary directors. The candidates are Messrs. W. B. D. Mann, J. O. Win, and W. C. Vincent.

There seems to be no opposition to the re-election of the incumbent members of the various boards of trustees. The election of Judge is not exciting special interest.

Mr. Burke has retired from the contest in the 1st circuit, and left Mr. Charles G. Dantzer without an opponent.

REVIEW AND FORECAST.

What the Legislature Has Done and is Likely to Do—Election of Members of the Board of Control of the Dispensary Machinery Excites Intense Interest—Only One Contest for a Judgeship and that is in the Third Circuit—A List of Possible Candidates for State Offices in Next Summer's Primary—Possible Anti-Trust Legislation—A Redistricting Bill will be Passed—Other Matters.

August Kohn in News and Courier.

COLUMBIA, JANUARY 19.—This is

Lee's Birthday, but being Sunday, has gone by without any special observance. The lawmakers so far have made a good record. It does not take radical legislation—nor does it require burrah or talking to the galleries to gain popularity at home. It takes conservative and patient work, and the political graveyard is of demagogues, while those who survive are, to a large extent, the solid men who work and who are not carried off their feet with the tide of temporary excitement. There is much important business for the lawmakers this session and the pressure may obviate much of the unusual waste of time.

There is no reason why, with due diligence, they should not maintain their record and go home at the end of a thirty-day session.

NO SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

The emphatic decisions of the Supreme Court ought to eliminate a great deal of work that the General Assembly ordinarily undertakes, such as fixing the road tax for each county and the salaries of some branch of the county government and so on. As a result of the decisions recently filed it is plain that the General Assembly will have to pass a jury law that will apply to the entire State, a uniform county government bill, an omnibus county salary bill and other general Acts. If these measures are fully matured there will be a great saving of time now and in the future.

THE QUESTION OF CHILD LABOR.

The child labor bills are likely to be the bone of contention at this session. Those in charge of the measures are more confident than they have heretofore been, while those who oppose any legislation affecting the cotton mill interests expect to carry their point. Last year the House, after a very hard and serious fight, killed all bills affecting the cotton mill interests of the State. This session the Senate bill together with the remaining House bills, will be taken up. They are all now set for an early hearing.

The committee having the bills in charge has given the cotton mill interests an appointment for a hearing on January 18.

THE ELECTIONS.

Great interest is taken in the coming elections for positions in connection with the State dispensary. If the three directors were for a board to direct the internal affairs of the Government there could be no more interest. There was an effort made to force early elections for the dispensary positions and while there was apparently good reason to hold the election and be done with it, the House has declined to agree to the Senate amendment fixing Tuesday afternoon for the elections, and there may be considerable delay; although the outlook just now is that the elections will be held during the early part of the present week. The following are the candidates now mentioned for the State board of control: For chairman, L. J. Williams, T. W. Standand, Members, H. H. Evans, A. F. H. Dukes, Horace Bomar, A. H. Dean, Sr., L. W. Boykin, J. A. McDermott, B. H. Thues.

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Mr. Burke has retired from the contest in the 1st circuit, and left Mr. Charles G. Dantzer without an opponent.

In the 3rd circuit the candidates are Messrs. P. O. Purdy, George T. Gallaway and T. B. Frazer. There is mention of another name, but it has not yet been formally announced. All of the other Judges will be re-elected without opposition.

CANDIDATES IN STATE PRIMARY.

There is a good deal of hotel and committee room talk about the approaching primary, and numerous members have been making notes of those whom they expect to be candidates for State offices. Here is a list of men talked about as possible candidates.

Governor: M. B. McSwenney, James H. Tillman, W. J. Talbert, D. C. Heyward, W. H. Timmerman, M. F. Ansel.

Comptroller General: J. P. Derham, W. D. Black.

Lieutenant Governor: Cole L. Blease, Frank B. Gary, Francis H. Weston, D. H. Behre, M. L. Smith.

Secretary of State: J. T. Gantt, W. W. Braxley, J. Harvey Wilson, J. C. Campbell, J. Thomas Austin, Elbert H. Aull.

Attorney General: U. X. Gunter, Jr., W. F. Stevenson.

Superintendent of Education: J. J. McMahan.

Treasurer: R. H. Jennings.

Adjutant General: J. W. Floyd.

Railroad Commissioners: J. C. Wilborn, B. L. Caughman, Jim Cansler, J. E. Pettigrew, J. G. Wolling, W. Boyd Evans.

Governor McSwenney has not authorized the mention of his name as a candidate for re-election, but there seems to be a belief among the Legislators that he will run.

ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION.

The General Assembly will probably have many bills before it relative to trusts. Now that the matter is in the Courts the disposition is to let it remain there and have the Courts decide the issues involved. The members know that the litigation could not be in better hands than Mr. Bellinger's, and they are willing to let him do the best that he can.

presented bearing upon the trust issue, and yesterday Mr. DeBruhl offered the following bill:

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc. That from and after the approval of this Act no permit or license shall be granted to any foreign business corporation to locate or do business within this State; and any or all permit or licenses hereafter granted to any foreign business corporations to locate or do business within this State are hereby declared to be withdrawn, revoked and of no effect from and after the 1st day of April, A. D. 1902, and no foreign business corporation shall thereafter be permitted to locate and do business within the State under the charter of any other State, or any Territory of any other State, or any foreign corporation violating the terms of this Act shall forfeit to the State, upon the suit of the Attorney General, the sum of five hundred dollars per day for each day such corporation may be so located or doing business.

Section 2. The term "business corporation," as herein used, shall include all kinds of corporations except charitable, religious, educational, surety insurance, banking and quasi-public corporations, loan associations and trust companies.

Section 3. That from and after the approval of this Act any foreign corporation, of whatsoever character, organized under the laws of any other State or Territory of this Union, or any country in treaty and amity with the United States, for a purpose recognized as lawful by the statutes of this State, may become a domestic corporation of this State by complying with all the requirements of citizens of this State applying for a charter: Provided that it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, or with any other office empowered to grant charters on behalf of the State, that any foreign corporation, seeking to obtain a charter as herein provided, has removed, or attempted to remove any unit, in which said corporation was or is a party, begun in the Courts of this State to the Federal Courts, or has located or done business within this State more than sixty days prior to the filing of the stipulations heretofore required by Section 1,466 of the Revised Statutes of 1893, or has violated in any way the laws of the State, such charter shall not be granted.

Section 4. That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

There will be the usual fight over the proposition to repeal the lien law and the economists will have their say about the appropriations for the various State colleges, but it is not likely that anything unusual will be done.

A REDISTRICTING BILL.

The general disposition is to pass a redistricting bill. The present districts are unsatisfactory and were only agreed upon because of the necessities of the time. Exactly which of the pending bills will be adopted it is hard to say, but the chances are that some of the features or arrangements will be taken from the various bills, and that a measure satisfactory to most of the members will be agreed upon.

The disposition and desire is to have Columbia in a district separate and distinct from Greenville and Spartanburg, and Charleston and Beaufort seem to be anxious to part Congressional company.

WE'RE FOURTH IN POPULATION.

Our Total Now is 84,339,662—China, Great Britain and Russia Bigger.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The census bureau issued a report today giving the population of the continental United States, Alaska and the insular possessions, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam and American Samoa.

The twelfth census extended over only two of these outlying districts Alaska and Hawaii, but the census office has obtained the best available information regarding the population of the other portions of the United States and prepared the following table, showing the present population of the entire United States:

Continental United States. 75,994,575
Philippine Islands. 6,961,339
Porto Rico. 953,243
Hawaii. 154,001
Alaska. 63,592
Guam. 9,000
American Samoa. 6,100
Persons in military and naval service outside continental United States. 91,219

Total. 84,339,662

The estimate for the Philippine Islands is made by the statistician to the Philippine commission in a letter to the census office.

The total population of the United States at the close of the nineteenth century was about 84,250,000. As the population of the United States at the beginning of the century was about five and a third millions, the nation has grown nearly sixteenfold in one hundred years.

There are only three countries which now have a greater population than the United States, China, the British Empire and the Russian Empire.

China and the British Empire have each of them probably between 350,000,000 and 400,000,000, or together nearly one-half of the total population of the earth.

The Russian Empire, with about 131,000,000 people, has more as many again as the United States and has been increasing during the century just closed with greater rapidity than any other European power.

A Pretty Legend

There is a beautiful old legend that at creation's dawn an angel came down to earth seeking something to take back to heaven. It returned with a bouquet of flowers, a baby's smile and mother's love.

When it reached the pearly gates of paradise again the flowers had withered, the baby's smile had vanished, but the mother's love was found to be pure and eternal as the waters that flowed by the heavenly throne, and all the angels exclaimed, "There is nothing on earth pure enough for heaven but a mother's love."

Get our prices on Haggling and Ties before you buy. J. Allen Smith, Jr.

OUR NATIONAL PARK.

The World's Greatest Historic Military Park—The Work on Chickamauga-Chatanooga is Advancing Very Rapidly—Park is Thirty Miles Long and Includes Sherman's Battle Field as Well as that of Bragg's Line of Battle Through Centre of Chickamauga Before the Great Battle.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 18.—The annual report of the Chickamauga-Chatanooga National Military Park commission to the Secretary of War has just been made public. It contains a full and complete report of the work done during the year.

The park, which covers nearly 100 miles of standard paved highway, the building of twenty-two headwalls with hammer stone coping, and spreading of 6,000 cubic yards of gravel, construction of forty-two stone culverts and laying of 17,000 square feet of stone pavement. The entire driveway of the park, which covers nearly 100 miles of standard paved highway, the building of twenty-two headwalls with hammer stone coping, and spreading of 6,000 cubic yards of gravel, construction of forty-two stone culverts and laying of 17,000 square feet of stone pavement.

The attention of the Secretary is very respectfully called to the mutilation of official posters of the commission. In the report of the National Military Park. In the published report of the commission there is included that portion of the transcript of the official report of the National Military Park. Examination shows various serious changes in the reproduction of this official document.

FOUR CENTURIES OLD.

None of the Various Canal Schemes Are of Recent Origin.

So we are to have an Isthmian Canal at last. It will seem odd to have a session of congress without debates on that subject. The scheme is three times as old as the nation that is to carry it out.

Well, reports of the Isthmian Canal commission is prefaced by an interesting review of the history of this project. The early explorers, as is well known, thought that they were going to be able to sail from Europe westward, straight to India. When they found a continent in the way, they thought for a long time that there must surely be some natural passage through it. But within seven years after the discovery of the Pacific by Balboa, the idea of connecting the two oceans by a ship canal had begun to take shape.

In 1520, just one hundred years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, Charles V. ordered surveys for such a canal to be made at Panama. The project was revived by another royal decree in 1534. The Tehuantepec, Nicaragua, Panama and Darien routes were all urged just as they have been nearly four hundred years later. In 1580, during the American Revolution, Nelson was engaged in naval operations against the Spanish territories at Nicaragua, and he anticipated almost the very words of the advocates of the Nicaragua canal at the present day. He wrote in one of his reports:

In order to give facility to the great object of government I intend to possess the Lake Nicaragua, which for the present may be looked upon as the Indian Gibraltar of Spanish-America. As it commands the only passage across the ocean, its situation must ever render it a principal point of interest to the Southern ocean, and by our possession of it Spanish-America is divided in two.

In 1814 the Spanish Cortes voted to authorize the construction of a canal for vessels of the largest size, but circumstances compelled Spain to relinquish the enterprise.

As soon as the Spanish-Americans had secured their independence they promptly turned their attention to the canal question. In 1823 the young Republic of Central America notified the United States that an American company was ready to undertake the construction of the Nicaragua canal, and urged the conclusion of a treaty to promote the scheme. The interoceanic canal question was one of the chief subjects of discussion in the Panama congress of 1826. At that time the Republic of Central America had entered into a contract with the sanguine American company, the former agreed to work within twelve months, if possible, but at any rate, within six months after that. That was just three quarters of a century ago, and the canal is still patiently waiting. But now that Uncle Sam has taken hold of the undertaking things will probably begin to move.—Saturday Evening Post.

L. T. & T. M. Miller's Locals.

Our stock of something to eat is complete, when in doubt as to what you want for dinner, call on L. T. & T. M. Miller. We can furnish on short notice. L. T. & T. M. Miller. Phone 75 and 85.

Butter, butter, we have it all the time and in all quantities. L. T. & T. M. Miller. Phone 75 and 85.

The finest hams and shoulders are to be found at L. T. & T. M. Miller's city grocery store. Phone 75.

Gardening time is very near here, we want to sell you your seed, we have just received a fresh lot of Bulb's & Farney's Seed. These seeds are all fresh. L. T. & T. M. Miller. Phone 75 and 85.

Our stock of dried fruits is complete, apples, peaches, raisins, etc. L. T. & T. M. Miller. Phone 75 and 85.

Mo'axe's syrup, maple syrup, all can be had at our store from 25c per gallon to \$1.25 per gallon. L. T. & T. M. Miller. Phone 75 and 85.

Pickles, olives, preserves, apple butter, etc. L. T. & T. M. Miller. Phone 75 and 85.

If you have never traded with us give us a call and you will be so well satisfied with our goods and treatment you will be bound to call again, only try us once and thence always. L. T. & T. M. Miller. Phone 75 and 85.

DuPre's Locals.

Read DuPre's Ads, and his street sign, and you will make no mistake if you buy his Toys.

DuPre has a fine line of Iron Toys at 10c and 25c, better than the toys at the same price.

DuPre has a job lot of Toys he is selling out very cheap.

You can buy a doll almost as large as a two year old baby for 50c. Call and see the line of Wall Paper at DuPre's store.

Wall Paper at very low prices at DuPre's store.

Your plastered walls would look much prettier in order of wall paper. For sale at DuPre's store.

A full line of Henty's books at DuPre's store.

Glass and putty at living prices at Milford's drug store.

Character the Decisive Factor.

It is an admirable thing, a most necessary thing, to have a sound body. It is even a better thing to have a sound mind. But infinitely better than either is it to have that, for the lack of which neither sound mind nor a sound body can atone, character. Character is in the long run the decisive factor in the life of individuals and of nations alike.

Sometimes, in rightly putting the stress that we do upon intelligence, we forget the fact that there is something that counts more. It is a good thing to be clever, to be able and smart; but it is a better thing to have the qualities that find their expression in the Decalogue and the Golden Rule. It is a good and necessary thing to be intelligent; it is a better thing to be straight and decent and fearless. It was a Yale professor, Mr. Lounsbury, who remarked that his experience in the class-room had taught him "the infinite capacity of the human mind to withstand the introduction of knowledge." Some of you preachers must often feel the same way about the ability of mankind to withstand the introduction of elementary decency and morality.

A man must be honest in the first place; but that by itself is not enough. No matter how good a man is, if he is timid he cannot accomplish much in the world. There is only a very circumscribed sphere of usefulness for the timid good man. Beside being honest, a man has got to have courage, too. And these two together are not enough. No matter how brave and honest he is, if he is a natural born fool, you can do little with him. Remember the order in which I name them. Honesty first; then courage; then brains. And all are indispensable; we have no room in a healthy community for either the coward, the fool, the weakling or the coward.

You may look through the Bible from cover to cover and nowhere will you find a line that can be construed into an apology for the man of brain who signs against the light. On the contrary, in the Bible, taking that as a guide, you will find that because much has been given to you much will be expected from you; and a heavier condemnation is to be visited upon the able man who goes wrong than upon his weaker brother who can not do the harm that the other does, because it is not in him to do it.—President Theodore Roosevelt.

"Hell and Who Will Be There."

It is said that a local preacher up in Arkansas announced from his pulpit a few Sabbaths ago that on the following Sabbath he would preach on the subject of "Hell and who will be there."

It is further said that on the following day he received letters from two saloon men, two butchers, one grocery man, one ice man, two coal dealers, one baseball umpire and 49 delinquent subscribers to the local paper notifying him that if he dared to mention their names in his sermon they would withdraw their support from his church and sue him for damages.—Exchange.

1,000 pencil tablets, single and double ruled, slates, chalks, lead pencils, slate pencils, all school supplies will be found at The Speed Drug Co. Phone 18.

School opens Monday, September 30. We are ready with a full line of school books, slates, crayons, pencils, tablets, pens and ink. Phone 18. The Speed Drug Co.

Don't forget that now is the time to buy maple syrup. We sell the log cabin. W. D. Barksdale.

Notice of Election.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, entitled "An Act to Amend an Act to Provide for the Establishment of a New School District in Abbeville County and to Authorize the Issue of Bonds by said School District and a Levy of a Local Tax Thereon, approved December 18th, A. D. 1891." Approved February 28th, A. D. 1896, providing "That for the support of the schools of the said school district, it shall be the duty of the County Auditor to levy annually for five years upon all the property situated for taxation in said school district such tax, in addition to the levy of such tax thereafter," and pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Trustees, and in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, that provided for by the Constitution for the support of the public schools of the Abbeville School District for the next five years, passed at a meeting of said Board on January 17, 1902.

An election will be held at Abbeville School House, on

Tuesday, January 28, A. D. 1902,

between the hours of 8 o'clock in the forenoon, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which election all qualified electors of said school district will be entitled to vote, upon the question of authorizing the levy of such tax, voting in favor of such tax shall have their ballots prepared as follows:

Shall a tax of four mills, in addition to that authorized by the Constitution, be levied for the support of the public schools of the Abbeville School District for the next five years, YES.

Those voting against such tax shall have their ballots prepared as follows:

Shall a tax of four mills, in addition to that authorized by the Constitution, be levied for the support of the public schools of the Abbeville School District for the next five years, NO.

The following persons will act as managers at such election: H. T. Wardlaw, Geo. W. Hite and W. V. Clinkscales.

By order of the Board of Trustees of the Abbeville School District.

S. F. KILLINGSWORTH, Chairman.

F. B. GARY, Secretary.

January 17, 1902. tf

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Condensed Schedule in Effect June 30th, 1901.

STATIONS. Daily. No. 15. Daily. No. 11.

Charleston. 11:00 p.m. 7:00 a.m.

Summersville. 12:00 p.m. 8:00 a.m.

Branchville. 2:00 p.m. 10:00 a.m.

Orangeburg. 2:45 p.m. 10:45 a.m.

Kingville. 4:05 a.m. 12:24 p.m.

Greenville. 12:30 p.m. 12:30 p.m.

Spartanburg. 4:15 p.m. 4:15 p.m.

Blacksville. 4:25 a.m. 4:25 a.m.

Columbia. 6:00 a.m. 11:30 a.m.

Prosperity. 7:14 a.m. 12:30 p.m.

Newberry. 7:38 a.m. 12:30 p.m.

Ninety-Six. 8:30 a.m. 1:30 p.m.

Greenwood. 8:50 a.m. 2:05 p.m.

Ar. Greenville. 9:15 a.m. 2:25 p.m.

Ar. Abbeville. 9:35 a.m. 1:45 p.m.

Ar. Belton. 10:10 a.m. 2:20 p.m.

Ar. Anderson. 9:40 a.m. 2:45 p.m.

Ar. Greenville. 11:30 a.m. 4:25 p.m.

Ar. Atlanta (Gen. Time). 8:55 p.m. 9:00 p.m.

STATIONS. Daily. No. 12. Daily. No. 12.

Ar. Greenville. 6:30 p.m. 9:40 a.m.

Piedmont. 6:50 p.m. 10: